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DOMINION TALKS' AIM IS TO STOP INROADS BY U.S., SAYS IGUCHI

Britain Seeking to Form Common Front Against American Ambitions, States Spokesman

The British Empire Conference which opened this week in London will be devoted to the formation of a solid common front against the aggressive inroads of the United States into British preserves and spheres of influence, in the opinion of Sadao Iguchi, Spokesman of the Board of Information. Mr. Iguchi, at his meeting with the foreign press on Wednesday, said that this could be correctly surmised in the light of current opinion in the United States which strongly advocates permanent American control over the regions it now occupies and in the light of Prime Minister Winston Churchill's recent statement in the House of Commons that "there is not the slightest question of any cession of the British territories. . . not the slightest."

The Spokesman's comment follows:

It is obvious that America's lust for territory and power to dominate the world by force underlie her present war and peace policy. Whatever may be the denials issued by such government spokesmen as Secretary of State Cordell Hull that United States' policy is guided by the high and noble principles of international justice and peace, the developments of the war and the trend of American opinion prove to the contrary.

British Prime Minister Churchill has made what appears to be a categorical statement in the House of Commons when he replied to a question with respect to the British position regarding western hemisphere bases leased to the United States, saying "There is not the slightest question of any cessions of British territories—not the slightest." But it remains highly questionable whether the United States intends to give up any territory leased or captured and constructed into bases. The United States certainly is intent upon retaining the leased British territories not only for military reasons, but also as a trump card to be used against Britain in the discussion of post-war questions and the settlement of problems arising from the Lease-Lend Act. That this is so is clear enough from Secretary Hull's vague and evasive statement that the question of permanent arrangements respecting American bases built on British islands in the western hemisphere might more appropriately be asked many years hence and not today.

Governor John Bricker, one of the Republican aspirants to the presidency, has placed himself on record as favoring the retention of strategic naval bases and air fields built with American money, which undoubtedly reflects the opinion of a large number of people in the United States.

Even the one-time Liberal, Walter Lippmann, has become a staunch advocate of American imperialism and intervention, strongly insisting that the United States endeavor to keep all it has gained with blood and sweat and that all the islands between Hawaii and the Philippines should belong to the United States forever.

This current opinion in the United States is nothing new. It has been developing for a long time, especially since its entry into the war. It can be correctly surmised, in the light of this open American tendency, that the British Empire Conference which has opened this week in London will be devoted, among other things, to create, if possible, a solid common front against the aggressive inroads [illegible] the United States into British preserves and spheres of influence as foreshadowed in the Canberra Agreement between the leaders of Australia and New Zealand last January. Whether the British Empire will prove capable of holding together is another question but it is obvious that Britain, in its present hour of danger is seeking some means of protecting itself as an empire from the territorial and world hegemonic ambitions of the United States.

It is no concern of ours whether the United States has cast covetous eyes on British or other territories. Let them struggle on against each other like two fishes in casual waters. The point is that the whole world knows by experience of the baneful effects and miseries of American and British domination of the world and that it is to eradicate the root of this evil and save mankind that the present war is being fought.

Over 1,500,000 Acres In America Flooded Due to Heavy Rains

Special

LISBON, May 2.—One of the worst American floods in the past 100 years continued unabated as heavy rains raised the Mississippi River almost nine feet above flood level with the waters overflowing the broken levees and inundating more than 1,500,000 acres of farmlands in Illinois and Missouri, according to a St. Louis dispatch. Several levees 95 miles south of St. Louis are in danger of breaking. Rains yesterday were reported to be the heaviest since 1884.

DEMOCRAT SENATOR FLAYS ROOSEVELT

Says If Fourth Term Comes It Will Mean Defeat and Frustration

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, May 2.—Declaring that the Democratic Party was no longer democratic and that it had been reduced by one-man control to hopeless impotency, Senator Edwin Carl Johnson, Democrat from Colorado, blasted President Roosevelt the hardest of any Democratic senator yet, writes the American weekly Time in a recent issue.

The weekly declared:

Last week, for the first time, a Democratic senator openly announced that he preferred a Republican victory this November to sixteen years of Roosevelt. Senator Johnson, conservative and once isolationist, is no statesman but he is, firstly, a hardworking and courageous public servant and secondly, an able politician whose sensitivity to public opinion has carried him from a railroad laborer to four terms in the United States Senate.

These attributes are what gave significance to his Chicago speech in which long-rebellious Johnson blasted Roosevelt the hardest of any Democratic senator yet. The President's decision to seek his Third Term (term of appeasement), Senator Johnson called "the greatest tragedy in American political history." If a Fourth Term materializes, it will be known in history as "a term of defeat and frustration," he predicted.

The once great and powerful Democratic party, he cries, has been reduced by one-man control to hopeless impotency. "It no longer has the inclination or will to resist those who would rape it. The Democratic party is no longer democratic. One man will name its candidate for president and also its candidate for vice-president as well as write its platform, just as it was done in 1944.

One of Senator Johnson's basic arguments against the Fourth Term was what he regards as the inevitability of continued warfare between Roosevelt and Congress. He declared, "Should the present row between the Executive and Congress persist, America will find itself in a war crisis and a postwar crisis and its government in hopeless deadlock. Only a fool would close his eyes to such a state of affairs."

Word went round that Governor Tom Dewey, glistening dark horse who pretends to be invisible, would make a significant political speech. His own assistants passed the word which was a change in the Dewey technique as hitherto newsmen had been cautioned before each Dewey utterance not to try and find any significance and that the Governor was merely tending to his state knitting. For this venture Dewey chose his 42nd birthday as the date and the place, the Ninth Annual Prize Exhibit of New York news photographers.

Said the Governor, "There have been increasing signs that our newspapers are being denied the right to print all the news. Important matters repeatedly have been withheld for months—the shooting down of 2 transport planes—What really happened at Teheran—Disquieting evidence of anti-Axis disunity. One such incident might be charged to blunder but two such incidents people begin to form an unpleasant suspicion of the Administration's policy. People cannot fight with blinds on their eyes."

U.S. Plane Crew Interned

Domei

STOCKHOLM, May 2.—A four-engined American bomber of the Liberator type violated Swedish territory in the Zstad district on Saturday noon. After it was shelled by Swedish anti-aircraft artillery, the plane landed at the Rinkaby airfield.

RENEWED FIGHTING ON BIG SCALE SEEN ON EASTERN FRONT

Present Soviet Lull May Be to Time It With Second Front, Transocean Comments

Special

BERLIN, May 2.—Commenting on the ceasing of the Soviet attacks in the southern part of the Eastern Front after the Soviet forces attempted for three days to enlarge their bridgeheads on the lower Dniester and also to force a break-through in the area of Jassy, Lieutenant-Colonel Alfred von Olberg, Transocean's military commentator, said today that it remained to be seen whether the new lull had been caused by a Soviet exhaustion of reserves deployed for this thrust or whether the Soviet command had called off this introduction to the second spring offensive in order to time it up with the impending second front in the west.

He declared, however, that renewed large-scale fighting on the Eastern Front in the near future could be counted upon. He said that purely local fighting only was going on now and that reconnaissance activity on the Crimean peninsula and the lower Dniester had the sole purpose of tying down the opposing forces. Touching on the German and Rumanian probings as well as the successful operations of the German-Hungarian forces, the Colonel said that they were being effected above all for an improvement of their positions for the fighting to come. In both sectors, he said, a wall of protection is to be formed which shall prevent the Soviet formations from invading the valleys of the Carpathians.

The Colonel said that in the fighting east of Stanislav, where the Soviet forces have been thrown back from their foremost positions to the upper Dniester, Hungarian troops at Jablonov, southwest of Kolomea, gained further terrain. The strong counter-attacks of the Soviet formations, he said, absolutely cannot be considered a beginning of, or preparations for, a large-scale offensive advance. The Colonel said that here again the object was to seize favorable ridge positions from the Germans and their allies.

The serious fighting which has developed southwest of Kovel was also not considered by the commentator to be any indication of the Soviet forces beginning a large-scale offensive out of Pripjet. He drew attention to the fact that the German forces on Saturday crossed the Turja, which runs via Kovi toward the north to Pripjet, and thereby had encircled and annihilated two Soviet regiments. The counter-thrust, which started on Sunday and which since has led to tenacious fighting, the Colonel said, was therefore mainly caused by the German advance and originated in the desire of the Soviet command to regain an important starting point for its coming operations.

The fighting reported from the southwest of Vitebsk took place in the rear of the German front and was devoted to the annihilation of numerous bands and partisan troops which were staying in the marshy region of Pripjet and the German supply line, the commentator said. He stated that a large-scale thrust of the Soviet forces from there toward the west was at present prevented by the completely swamped terrain. The Colonel added that developments must be awaited at the northern front where strong Soviet reserves have been drawn together.

SUPPORTS PRICE CONTROL

Loosening of Restrictions Opposed By War Secretary Stimson

Special

LISBON, May 2.—United States War Secretary Henry Stimson in testimony before the House of Representatives Banking Committee today admonished against expectations of a "short war," according to a Washington dispatch. Stimson warned against any "material" modification of the price control program, declaring, "It would be impossible to measure the effect on the soldier of a sudden or drastic relaxation of the restraints which have been imposed to protect national economy for his family as well as for himself on his return from military service." Stimson added, "Demoralizing confusion might well result from any general price rise or more particularly from a maladjustment of prices which might follow if our controls are substantially loosened at this time."

Speculation Is Rife Over Invasion Of Europe But Germans Are Calm

Counter-Act Anglo-American War of Nerves With Description of Reich Supreme Command's Preparations to Meet Attacks

By SUSUMU EJIRI
Domei Correspondent

BERLIN, May 2.—It cannot be denied that everywhere in Europe tension over the expectation of the Anglo-American invasion has grown considerably. However, Germany is quietly relying on the strength of her defense in the west.

In view of the comparative lull on the war fronts, the problem of when and where the British and Americans will make the attempt of attacking the strong continental position of Germany and her allies is much discussed.

The German press too has referred more often to the theme of the invasion in order to give information in connection with the various military problems as to the arrangements made by the German supreme command regarding the counter-measures taken on all possible fronts of invasion. The neutrals have paid no less attention to them than they have to the statements made in London and Washington. However, not much notice has been taken by Germany of the statements made by the enemy, not because the invasion is ready now and that its employment may be expected at any time, but because one is not prepared and willing to support the enemy's war of nerves.

The enemy's intentions to cause beforehand as much unrest as possible by propagandistic intensification of the invasion theme on the continent has been discovered long ago. They are counteracted in Germany by simply describing the careful preparations made by the German high command on the potential fronts of western Europe. This obviously has impressed the attitude of the populations in western occupied territories because in those countries there are no indications of alarming uneasiness. Even the Anglophile residents in Holland, Belgium and France consider it better to watch and wait for the beginning of the invasion and military decisions.

In general, it must therefore be stated that although everybody in Europe is convinced today that in the forthcoming summer the war will come to a climax and that ultimately the "Second Front" which has been promised for years may at least as a trial be realized, there is no doubt that the Anglo-Americans have failed to achieve any success with their nerve war as an introduction.

Not only the population of Germany, but also that of the anti-Axis and neutral countries are waiting quietly for the coming events. These, however, are to a certain degree already announced by the air activity which has become considerably livelier. The Anglo-American air forces have intensified their operations over the continent in order to disturb the rear connections of the German army in the west and, moreover, hoped to wear down the German Luftwaffe by almost daily raids of large scale.

The German air defense, however, has taken a huge toll of the raiding Anglo-American planes warning the enemy that the Luftwaffe is strong as ever.

Absolute calm and confidence mark the attitude of the Reich nation regarding the enemy's long-vaunted establishment of the Second Front.

REICH SUBMARINES CLAIM 155 VESSELS

Loss Suffered by Foe in Past 8 Months Due to New Attacking Tactics of U-Boats

Special

BERLIN, May 2.—Change in attacking tactics of the German submarines has proved remarkably successful against anti-Axis naval forces and shipping activities, it is pointed out here.

During the past eight months, 155 British and United States destroyers and corvettes have been torpedoed and the majority of the crew which aggregated 23,250 officers and sailors are believed to have been killed because the torpedoing occurred mostly at night. Sinkings usually went on so fast that rescue could hardly be carried out.

The change of attacking tactics of the U-boats was made in September of last year and since then the attacks have been concentrated on the escorting ships.

An average of 20 enemy destroyers were sunk monthly. From January to April of this year 92 anti-Axis destroyers and corvettes were sent to the bottom.

Foe Air Force Weak

Special

LISBON, May 2.—Warnings to the anti-Axis population against over-estimating the Anglo-American air force were expressed by the aviation correspondent of the News Chronicle, who declared that it has its limitations, a London dispatch disclosed.

He said that people are already talking of the air force as if it possessed "miraculous effect of sulphamic medicine" and many see it as a weapon which alone could win the war and would "open the door" to Europe and the road to Berlin.

Such beliefs were branded by the correspondent as a great danger and he emphasized that the Anglo-American air force does not absolutely possess any miraculous powers.

Significantly hinting at the outcome of the forthcoming invasion, he said that "if the expected invasion should not go as well as expected, supporters of the false belief of the air force will be the first to put the whole blame on it."

"For proof," the journal pointed out, "in the bombing of Cassino the bombers were asked to do artillery work and thereby sustain the infantry. The air force failed in its attempts."

NEW FOE OFFENSIVE IN ITALY PREDICTED

New Anglo-American Attack Seen by Praegner From Large-Scale-Movements

Special

BERLIN, May 2.—Heavy Anglo-American troop movements and a considerable traffic of supplies have been noticeable for some time on the southern Italian front, according to German war correspondent Karl Praegner. He said that these enemy movements were being made on a larger scale than usual and that they were much more than the customary regrouping of forces and the bringing up of reserves and that the extent and nature of the latest movements effected by the British 8th and American 5th armies indicated new enemy plans for an offensive.

Judging from the character of the measures taken by the enemy, which cover the entire rear area and the districts adjoining the front from coast to coast, the introductory phase of bringing up forces and supplies has already been concluded, the correspondent stated. He said that there were indications that the zero hour for a new Anglo-American attempt at breaking through would strike soon.

Pointing out that the invasion troops had been reinforced for a considerable time on the Tyrrhenian wing up to the area of Cassino and north from there, the correspondent stated that the structure of the Anglo-American main forces and reserves permitted the formation of certain conclusions as to likely future focal points of fighting. The correspondent said that since the complete enemy debacle at Cassino, nothing the enemy could do would surprise the Germans. He added that the Germans had been watching events with confident calm, based on the fact that the situation in all the Italian front sectors was firmly controlled by the German command.

London Paper Seized

Domei

LISBON, May 2.—The London paper Observer has been confiscated by the Lisbon police on charge of having published a slanderous article about the Portuguese Prime Minister Dr. Antonio de Oliveira Salazar. The article was headed "Salazar's Ambiguous Policy as A Neutral."

NIPPON UNITS SMASH COUNTER-OFFENSIVE IN IMPHAL DISTRICT

Japanese Forces Ready to Crush Enemy Tanks Massed Northwest of Kohima

By T. KOMATSU
Of the Military Press Corps

ON THE INDIAN FRONT, May 2.—Amid increasing pressure, the troops of the Fourth Corps of the British army now entrapped in the Imphal Basin, have been desperately trying to counter-attack in defense of Dimapur.

About 400 enemy troops have secretly constructed a defense line near Melema, five kilometers north of Kohima, on the evening of April 25 in a vain attempt to drive on to the northern part of Kohima. Detecting this move, the XX Unit of the Japanese Forces surprise-attacked the enemy at midnight of the same day and put them to rout.

In the areas surrounding the 461 Height, the enemy remnants, relying on the protection of their comrades' artillery batteries in XX area are engaged in furious day and night battles with the Japanese Forces after the enemy had secured a key mountain position near the Height. The enemy bombardment in these areas has been particularly heavy, big guns and trench mortars—60 in number—being used, in an abortive attempt to check the Japanese attack.

Ignoring the violent enemy gunfire, crack Japanese Units have been smashing the counter-attacking troops of the enemy forces one after another.

At a point about 20 kilometers northwest of Kilhema, 10 kilometers northwest of Kohima, the enemy has concentrated more than 30 tanks of various types, seeking an opportunity to advance southward. Foreseeing this action the Japanese are securing various strategic points in this sector and are now preparing to hammer out the desperate enemy counter-attack.

DEWEY VOTE PROSPECTS REPORTED AS IMPROVING

Marked Gains Against Roosevelt Seen in Inquiries Sponsored by Magazine Fortune

Special

STOCKHOLM, May 2.—Election prospects of Governor Thomas Dewey of New York, from all indications, appear to be steadily improving and he may now be regarded as a serious Republican contender, according to reports reaching here.

That he is gaining against President Roosevelt was indicated in the results of inquiries made by the American magazine, Fortune, among leading businessmen earning more than $15,000 annually.

This investigation, which was made before Wendell Willkie and General Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of the Anti-Axis Forces in the Southwestern Pacific, withdrew from the race, showed 56.9 per cent for Dewey, 29 per cent for Willkie, 8.2 for Roosevelt, and five per cent for MacArthur.

This result, however, is no surprise as big business in America has always been mainly Republican, but it has served to shake the belief in the possibility of Roosevelt running for President. For instance, the New York World-Telegram, significantly opines that Roosevelt may select another Democratic candidate at the very last moment, even though Roosevelt himself will run.

TUGWELL OUSTER SOUGHT

Puerto Rican Resident Official Seeks Governor's Resignation

Special

LISBON, May 2.—A Washington dispatch revealed that Bolivar Pagan, Puerto Rico's resident commissioner in Congress, yesterday demanded the resignation of Governor Rexford Guy Tugwell of Puerto Rico. According to a San Juan dispatch Tugwell said that he did not care to reply to Pagan's demand. Meanwhile, Oswald Garrison Villard, former owner and editor of the New York Evening Post and "The Nation" said in New York today that Tugwell had made mistakes but that anyone would make them "in dealing with the impossible situation with which he and the Puerto Rican people are confronted because of the government from Washington run by bureaucrats."

Gandhi's Low Health Causes Preparations For Eventualities

Special

LISBON, May 2.—That Mahatma Gandhi's health is evidently worrying the British-Indian authorities was revealed in the statement recently issued by the Government in preparing the public for all eventualities, according to a New Delhi reports. It is learned that the health of the Mahatma in spite of all hopes had not improved since the last fever and that he is now in the care of specialists.

RABAUL DEFENDERS SMASH 13 AIRCRAFT

Enemy Loses 9 More in Attempting Attacks on Buka, Sorong, Other Areas

Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, May 3.—Japanese Units at Rabaul on New Britain Island shot down seven enemy planes and damaged six others out of an aggregate total of 283 anti-Axis aircraft that attempted to attack our position on April 28 and 30. Opening up fierce anti-aircraft gunfire, the Japanese succeeded in repulsing all the other invaders. Damage to our ground facilities was slight.

2 Buka Raiders Downed

Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, May 3.—Thirteen enemy airplanes tried to attack the Buka Island area during the daytime on April 28. Without suffering any losses, Japanese Forces on the spot shot down two invaders and repulsed the rest.

Two More Shot Down

Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, May 3.—On the afternoon of April 28, seven enemy B-24 bombers came attacking Sorong on New Guinea Island. Immediately intercepting them, Japanese Units stationed there shot down two planes in the ensuing aerial combat. All the other invaders fled in confusion. No damage was reported on our side.

No Damage Caused

Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, May 3.—In a large formation of 48 large-sized planes and 12 others of small type, the enemy air force staged an attack on Ponape Island on the morning of April 26, on Truk Island on the the morning of the next day and on Mereyon Island on the morning of April 30. Japanese Forces in these areas quickly intercepted the foe and downed a total of five enemy aircraft, including B-24's, B-25's and fighters. In these raids, the Japanese side sustained no damage except one plane which was self-blasted.

BRITAIN FAILS TO DRAFT YOUTHS FOR COAL MINES

Bevin's Plan Disappointing as Only 8,000 Out of 30,000 Worked During April

Special

LISBON, May 2.—Compulsory service of British youths in mines as decreed by Ernest Bevin, Minister of Labor, has proved a complete failure, the News Chronicle declared today.

According to Bevin's recruiting plan, at least 30,000 young men were to be working in the mines by April 30, but nearly three-quarters of this figure are missing as only a little more than 8,000 young men had taken up the work in the mines at the end of April.

The paper opined that the result must have been a "great disappointment" for Bevin and has described as irony of fate that "Bevin's miners" cannot succeed to retrieve the loss of coal caused by the strikes since March for another 20 years. More than 2,000,000 tons of coal had been lost by strikes during the last months.

The main reason for the failure of Bevin's recruiting plan, the industrial correspondent of the News Chronicle, points out, lies in the inadequate training that the coal industry was able to offer their apprentices and to the lack of fresh supply of manpower.

CHENGCHOW TAKEN BY ARMY IN N. CHINA IN NEW OPERATIONS

Hsuchang in Honan Province Also Reduced by Our Units Crossing Yellow River

Japanese Forces in the North China area launched operations against the Chungking directly-controlled troops under the command of Tang En-po after crossing the Yellow and New Yellow rivers on April 18 and reduced Chengchow in Honan Province on April 20 and Hsuchang in the same province on May 1 and are now continuing their advance, it was disclosed in a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters at 3:20 p.m. Wednesday.

The communique follows:

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS' COMMUNIQUE
3:20 p.m. May 3

"Our Units in the North China area on April 18 crossed the Yellow and New Yellow rivers and launched an offensive operation against the Chungking directly-controlled Tang En-po army.

"The Japanese Units reduced Chengchow on April 20 and Hsuchang on May 1 and are now continuing their advance."

New Drive Significant

Striking to forestall any action by the Tang En-po army, which is directly under Chiang Kai-shek's control, in accordance with Chiang's instructions for a general counter-offensive, the Japanese Army in North China on April 17 suddenly crossed the Yellow River and the New Yellow River in a powerful advance on Chengchow and occupied it three days later. Thus the foremost advanced base of Chungking fell in short order before the onslaught of the Japanese.

Operating in correspondence with the Burma campaign, the Japanese are moving in a large-scale offensive to overthrow what remains of Chungking's influence in North and Central China. The new campaign is of significance in relation to the Imphal campaign, aimed as it is at the destruction of the main strength of the forces under General Tang En-po, deputy-commander of the First War Zone.

The Japanese Forces which started their movements at Chungmu on the night of April 17 crossed the Yellow and the New Yellow rivers north of Chengchow in a surprise move at dawn on the following day. Continuing their irresistible drive in the face of stiff enemy resistance, these forces occupied Chengchow on April 20 and then reduced Hsuchang on May 1.

Meanwhile, other Japanese Units which started their operation in the sector southwest of Pengpu on April 25 also crossed the New Yellow River and occupied Pengpu on the following day. These units are now gradually tightening their cordon around the enemy troops.

The military influences of General Tang used to extend from the Peking-Hankow Railway in Honan Province toward Shantung across the New Yellow River, and the rich agricultural resources produced in this wide area used to contribute a great deal to the military economy of the Chinese forces under the command of Chiang Kai-shek.

In the latest operations, the Japanese Air Units, in close collaboration with ground forces, daily carried out devastating air attacks on the enemy air bases at Paochi, Lushih, Hanchung, Pengpu and Hsingan, thus forestalling the activities of the enemy air force.

Chiang's Able General

General Tang En-po, Deputy Commander of the First War Zone and concurrently Commander of the Chungking forces in Honan, Shantung, Kiangsi and Anhwei Provinces hails from Wuyi in Chekiang Province and is 46 years old. He is one of the influential generals directly under Chiang Kai-shek.

Graduating from the Japanese Military Academy, he returned to China in 1926. Participating in the Northern Campaign at the time of the Nationalist Revolution, Tang won the confidence of Chiang Kai-shek and, in 1927, was appointed staff officer of the general headquarters of the army, naval and air forces.

In 1935, General Tang was appointed chief of the anti-Communist headquarters in North Shensi. Taking part in the Hsuchow Campaign in 1938, he suffered a humiliating setback and after the Japanese occupation of the Wuhan district, he was appointed Deputy Commander of the Fifth War Zone. Later becoming the Deputy Commander of the First War Zone, he continued maneuverings in North China. In the East Hopei Campaign launched in May of 1939, he suffered a miserable defeat, the 89th Division under his command having been annihilated by the Japanese Forces. In this battle, he is said to have barely escaped capture by disguising himself as a peasant.

In May of 1940, his forces were again dealt a smashing blow at the hand of the Japanese Forces and, in the latest operations, his troops have once again been subjected to severe attacks of the picked troops of the Japanese Forces.

Vital Railway Junction

Domei

PEKING, May 3.—Chengchow became an open market since the Peking-Hankow Railway was opened to traffic in 1905 under the Tsing Dynasty and since then has formed an important junction of the Peking-Hankow and Lung-Hai Railways.

In October, 1941, the town was occupied by the Japanese during the Honan campaign but after the evacuation of the Japanese it became the foremost advanced base of Chungking.

Chengchow has a population of a little over 20,000 and it is a marketing place of rice, cotton, peanuts and cowhides. The hsien has a wall extending six kilometers and the streets of the town are divided between those within and without the wall. The monetary system is quite well-developed and has offices of the Central Bank, the Bank of China, the Chincheng, Chekiang, Communications, Honan Agriculture and Industry, Hankow Agriculture and Industry and other banks. When the cotton mills were humming at top speed some 12,000,000 yuan was said to have been invested.

Chengchow has two railway stations, north and south. The south station is located two kilometers from the hsien wall and is a common station for both the Peking-Hankow and Lung-Hai railways, while the north station is reserved for the loading and unloading of freight.

East of the south station is situated the commercial center. Tatung Road in the heart of the town runs within the wall from east to west and is criss-crossed by busy thoroughfares.

The town is historically associated with the unprecedented strike of the Peking-Hankow Railway employees as a result of the suppression of their mass meeting undertaken by the late Marshal Wu Pei-fu.

Shipping Talks Difficult

Special

LISBON, May 2.—Difficult talks on shipping questions in the transitory period after the war are being conducted by British and American experts in Washington, according to the London Daily Telegraph, which writes that the United States authorities desire a large American merchant fleet to support the American navy and urge that American goods be shipped on American vessels. Britain, the paper adds, would lose about 40 per cent of its shipping trade if such a move were carried out.

Grew Heads Far East Office

Special

LISBON, May 2.—A Washington dispatch said that Joseph Clark Grew, former Ambassador to Japan, had been designated chief of the State Department's Far Eastern Affairs Division as of May 1. Since his return from Japan in August, 1942, by the first exchange ship, Grew has been engaged in propaganda activities as a special assistant to the Secretary of State.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

May 2

Near Sebastopol as well as between the Dniester estuary and the Carpathian Mountains, local enemy attacks were foiled.

Our plane squadrons made effective low-level attacks against Soviet aerodromes on the Crimea and in the southern front sector bombing enemy tank concentrations and troop deployments in the area northwest of Jassy.

Between the Carpathians and the upper Dniester, German and Hungarian attacks resulted in further gain of ground and enemy counter-attacks against the newly gained positions were repulsed.

Southwest of Kovel, our troops excellently supported by the Luftwaffe repulsed major attacks of the enemy which were supported by tanks and planes. During the night our bombers raided enemy supply formations particularly in Shepetovka and transport trains. On both sides of Vitebsk, local enemy attacks were unsuccessful.

At the Nettuno beachhead and on the Italian southern front, enemy thrusts were repulsed.

Enemy bomber formation bombed Florence yesterday noon.

On the Balkans, the battle against the Communist bands was successfully continued despite weather and terrain difficulties. During the month of April, the bandits lost more than 9,000 dead and 3,700 prisoners as well as large quantities of arms and ammunition were captured.

During attacks on several towns in Western Germany and on occupied Western districts, the enemy lost yesterday 22 planes including 16 four-engined bombers.

CHURCHILL WARNS AGAINST OBSTACLES

Admonishes Dominion Premiers They in London at 'Most Critical' Stage of War

Special

LISBON, May 2.—Prime Minister Winston Churchill in his brief speech welcoming the Dominion Prime Ministers at the opening of the Empire Conference yesterday admonished the representatives that they are in London "in the most deadly climax in the conflict of nations" at a time when "we are making the most intense efforts to compel an early victory," according to a London dispatch.

Churchill was obviously referring to the second front preparations over which the anti-Axis are making much propaganda. Churchill's speech which was made public today said that he did not expect "in the heat of war that we shall reach a complete solution of all the problems that confront the British Empire and vex mankind. But it is high time to get around the table to exchange views and ideas."

Another London dispatch said that Churchill again presided at this morning's session of the conference when he reportedly outlined the military situation.

The report added that the subject of closer unity among the members of the commonwealth nations in view of the encroachments by the United States and the anxiety regarding the growth of the Soviet influence will not be dealt with until the Prime Ministers have completed their military discussions.

Sydney Paper Worried

Meanwhile, the Sydney Daily Telegraph discussing the London conference declared that the Soviet Union and United States were governing the "prosperity of ruin" of the British Empire, according to a Sydney dispatch.

The paper added that in the event the conference fails, "it doubtlessly would mean the end of Australia as a nation as well as that of the British Empire in the course of the next half a century."

Stockholm dispatches quoting reports from Swedish correspondents in London declared that Churchill in the course of the conference wishes to decide the formal unity of the Empire's foreign policy thereby defending the British Empire's position against American imperialism which had begun pressing British interests of territory, shipping, currency, raw materials and other political and economic factors through this world war.

Thus the conference can be described as the "British Dominion Conference against America or Soviet Union" the Swedish correspondent said, adding "whether Churchill's intention would be agreed upon by the Dominion Prime Ministers remains a big question because of the Americanphile of Prime Minister William Mackenzie King of Canada and other American-influenced factors."

The Swedish correspondent significantly pointed out that in view of Britain and America's inability to solve their conflicts despite the recent visit by U.S. Undersecretary of State Edward Stettinius to London, the unity of the commonwealth is the urgent necessity from the British viewpoint and as such the consequence of the conference is seriously watched by the British who believe it will decide the future of Britain.

52 VATICAN MOTOR CARS BOMBED BY FOE PLANES

Special

LISBON, May 2.—One of the largest motor car columns which the Vatican has ever sent out to fetch supplies for the people of Vatican City and Rome was subjected to a low-level attack by 12 Anglo-American bombers, according to a dispatch from Vatican City. The column was on its way back from Florence and consisted of 52 motor lorries.

The attack was perpetrated near Chiusi, halfway between Florence and Rome. The column was clearly marked as a neutral by large inscriptions in Italian and English on a white and yellow background. The enemy airmen swooped down to 150 meters and Vatican circles are quite certain that the airmen saw the neutral signs on the cars.

Before the motor column left Vatican City, some officials mounted the 140 meters high dome at St. Peter's and ascertained that columns white and yellow "Stato Citta Del Vaticano" was clearly visible from that height.

Umezu Invites Aquino

Domei

HSINKING, May 3.—Benigno S. Aquino, Speaker of the Philippine National Assembly, and the members of his party who are now in Manchoukuo, visited the Manchoukuo Motion Picture Association this morning and were later the guests of honor at a luncheon given by General Yoshijiro Umezu, Commander of the Kwantung Army and concurrently Japanese Ambassador to Manchoukuo.

Preserved Serum Prepared by Reich Obviates Blood Transfusion Obstacles

Domei

BERLIN, May 2.—German medical research and skill has discovered a method of saving the lives of countless soldiers by the use of so-called preserved serums, in cases where blood transfusions are necessary. Up to recently, blood transfusions were the only means of treating cases of extreme loss of blood, and transfusions from one person to another involved many troublesome processes. Especially at the fronts greater difficulties were encountered.

Furthermore, blood types had to be ascertained and a list of possible blood donators tabulated before blood transfusions could be made on any great scale. However, the Medical Department of the German Army Research Institute, as the result of several years of painstaking research has eliminated the necessity of blood donators. Preserved serums can be substituted for blood transfusions at any time.

Either in powder or liquid form, the preserved serums are easy to transport. They contain all the active salts and albuminous substances of fresh blood. Several thousands of soldiers have been saved already by the use of the serum.

No changes take place whatsoever in the nature of the serum in its dried form. Then, another advantage of the serum injections is that the blood types may be completely disregarded. Also, there exists no fear of later complications arising from the mixture of the serum with the blood.

Not only are the serums valuable for saving the soldiers' lives on the battlefronts, but they can be used effectively for treatment of children's maladies.

DOCTORS TELL F.D.R. TO TAKE LONG REST

President May Not Return to Capitol For a Year or So, States Mrs. Roosevelt

Special

LISBON, May 2.—That President Roosevelt will remain away from Washington indefinitely was intimated when his wife, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, said yesterday that "it would probably be a year or so before the President considers returning to Washington from his undisclosed vacation retreat in the south," according to a Washington dispatch.

She stated that the President looked well when she saw him last week but that his doctors advised him to stay until he really completes his rest.

Meanwhile, another Washington dispatch quoted Senator Ralph O. Brewster, Republican from Maine, as declaring in a speech at Norfolk, Virginia, that "there are at least 50 men in the country who could do a better job of running the country than Roosevelt is doing."

"Any of the 26 Republican governors now in office could do a better job," the Senator added. He quoted "One of the best informed Democrats in Washington" as saying, "Roosevelt is one of the greatest politicians and one of the worst administrators the world has ever seen."

Further disfavor of Roosevelt was disclosed in the "most useful official" poll taken by the Look magazine among 52 newspaper men and women representing a cross section of the Washington corps for it placed Roosevelt in the third place behind General George Marshall, Chief of Staff, and Secretary of State Cordell Hull.

YANGTZE SINKINGS WORRY CHUNGKING

Press Severely Criticizes Chiang Regime for Loss of Many Valuable Vessels

Domei

CANTON, May 3.—Chungking is evincing panic over the frequent sinking of its shipping on the Yangtze River owing to accidents, either due to inadequate soundings of the waterway or lack of training and skill on the part of seamen, according to information reaching here from Chungking.

A recent issue of the Ta Kung Pao reports that early in April, the Min Hui, a steamboat navigating between Chungking and Wanhsien on the Yangtze ran aground on a shoal and more than 200 passengers were in distress. Since the year before last, some nine ships had sunk owing to accidents on the same river. This has thrown Chungking into consternation as it is severely short of ships of any kind. The press has begun to criticize the Government in no uncertain terms.

The Sao Tang Pao attacks the authorities as follows:

"Since 1937 some 24 valuable ships have gone to the bottom of the Yangtze and have been turned into fishes' mansions. What are the causes? Have the soundings been inadequate, the seamen utterly incompetent or the ships too old for service? The authorities should look thoroughly into the causes.

"The Government has increased the navigation lines from eight to 26 but the result has been poor. An aggregate total of 3,970,000 passengers and 2,260,000 tons of freight left or entered Chungking last year by ship but even the Minsheng Company, the biggest river navigation company in Chungking, has only 100 vessels including junks. The Government authorities must fully realize their responsibility for the loss of so many valuable ships and lives and property of the people."

CHUNGKING'S RIFT WITH REDS WIDENS

Minor Armed Conflicts Occur Between Two Parties Near Yenan and Shenkanning

By Arrangement with the Asahi

By Arrangement With the Asahi

TAIYUAN, May 1.—Despite the eager attempts of the United States and Britain to urge the Chungking forces and Chinese Communist troops to become active in a joint anti-Japanese resistance war with China as the second front in East Asia, the gap between the Chungking and Communist forces is deepening.

Among the various causes of this ever deepening gap may be mentioned the weakening of the Chungking forces due to the expansion of the United States air units in China and the rapidly increasing influence of the Chinese Communist troops. This state of affairs is greatly obstructing the formation of a Chungking-Communist joint front which is so strongly desired by the United States and Britain.

In the military field, the Chungking troops under the command of General Hu Tsung-nan have not relaxed the encircling line around Yenan since last summer. The Communist troops, on the other hand, with a firm intention of starting armed resistance should the Chungking troops increase their military pressure, have been strengthening the defense of Yenan by sending reinforcements to the Shenkanning district. Minor armed conflicts between the two forces have already occurred in various sections around that vicinity.

In the political field, may be mentioned the bitter attack launched by Chou En-lai at the memorial service held in honor of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen at Yenan, against the corruption of the Koumintang Party at Chungking. On that occasion, he strongly demanded the removal of the blockade and encirclement of anti-Japanese resistance bases, and recognition of the position of the Chinese Communist Party.

According to those who have recently returned from the Communist-controlled area, American and British newspaper correspondents stationed at Chungking made an inspection trip to Yenan and Sian on March 10, with the consent of Chiang Kai-shek. General Feng Yu-hsiang and Madame Chiang Kai-shek are said to have accompanied the party. It is a noteworthy fact that no Soviet correspondent joined the party. Much political significance has been attached to this trip, the object of which was apparently to study the internal and foreign policies of the Communist army. Pro-American and pro-Soviet leaders of Chungking accompanied the journalists.

In preparation for the coming of the newspapermen, the headquarters of the Chinese Communist Party started a vigorous campaign to exaggerate its actual strength. Posters criticising Chungking were also removed.

On the other hand, Chungking showed an apparent desire to improve Chungking-Communist relations by reducing the pressure on the Shenkanning district.

British and American newspapermen are thus witnessing a most unusual drama conspired by Chungking and the Communists under the guidance of Madame Chiang Kai-shek and General Feng Yu-hsiang, while Chungking is attempting to oppress Yenan by skillfully making use of the plan for the formation of a joint front against Japan, and the Chinese Communist Party is trying to make Hu Tsung-nan loosen the encirclement around Yenan. Thus, with each side working only for its own respective interests, the gap between the Chungking and Communist forces is further deepening.

REICH SCRIBE SEES STRONG AXIS STAND

Interlocked State of European And East Asian War Theaters Cited by German

Special

BERLIN, May 2.—Despite the great distance separating the European and East Asian theaters of war, the interlocked state of affairs in this war becomes more plainly evident as time goes on, according to Ludwig Sertorius, Transocean's military commentator. He said:

"The Anglo-American plans had always aimed at first defeating the Reich and then launching a general offensive against Japan. This 'Europe First' schedule has never been fundamentally changed in the many conferences since Casablanca. It is true that it has been modified to the extent that one has repeatedly advocated greater offensive activity in East Asia. It was hoped that one would thus be able to deprive the Japanese of a number of important outer bulwarks and provide better springboards for later action even while the main operation against Europe was developing.

Foe Strength Insufficient

"But the events of the past six months have shown that the Anglo-American strength is not sufficient for putting such a plan into practice. The American strategy of jumping from island to island in the Pacific has come to a standstill along a line which by no means is dangerous to the Japanese. Meanwhile, the British attempt to secure access to Chungking by advancing into Burma has failed completely. Scarcely had British action begun when the Japanese countermovement set in, which speedily put the anti-Axis forces on the defensive. At the present the Japanese have the initiative there.

"The threat of a considerable penetration into the Indian area undoubtedly is restricting to a certain extent a British freedom of decision. This threat to all appearances has not yet had a direct reaction on preparations for the great western European invasion, but it, nevertheless has compelled the enemy to shift part of his forces now stationed in the Near East to India. Thus, for instance, West African formations originally belonging to the British army in the Middle East have put in an appearance on the Burmese front.

"At any rate one thing is certain, and that is that the British cannot contemplate for some time to come the launching of an offensive along the former Burma Road. Finally the comparative inactivity of the United States air force stationed in China is most significant. Only a half a year ago there had been much talk about the coming increase of its strength. It is quite plain that one had to desist from putting this increase into practice as the American potential is not strong enough to meet the increase in demand both in Europe and East Asia.

Enemy Plans Failed

"In summing up the situation, the following may be stated; the enemy's intentions to combine the breaking of the outer ring of Japanese defenses with the lining up of his main forces against Europe have proved impossible of putting into effect. That this will not induce the Anglo-American general staff to change the fundamental idea of his 'Europe First' plan is clear. On the contrary it may be assumed that this plan will not be carried out with ever greater thoroughness and that the western invasion will not be delayed for very much longer.

"The Japanese derive benefits from this situation first and foremost. Every postponement of a final battle with the Anglo-Americans gives them yet another opportunity to consolidate and accumulate their strength. On the other hand the present phase of the East Asian war which is not dangerous to the Japanese binds to a certain extent the Anglo-American forces because the enemy cannot give up his positions for prestige's sake which he occupied in his partial offensive which soon was brought to a standstill. The provisioning of these positions demands no mean amount of transport and naval tonnage. These forces and this tonnage cannot be made use of by the enemy for his European invasion."

Bans High Furniture Prices

Special

LISBON, May 2.—Active purchasing of second-hand furniture in England which have pushed the prices of old furniture will be strictly regulated in the future to combat inflation as measures against the rapid increase of prices for old furniture was announced today by Colonel Waterhouse, Parliamentary Secretary of the British Commerce Ministry, according to a London dispatch. He said that his department would ban any rise in prices of second-hand furniture to eliminate inflation.

Press Comments

Wednesday, May 3

BRITISH EMPIRE CONFERENCE

ASAHI—The first British Empire Conference since the outbreak of the World War was opened on May 1. Prior to the conference, the Parliament had held discussions on the problems of the Dominions for two days at which Prime Minister Churchill declared: "There never has been a time when the British Empire has been so firmly united as at present."

The fact that the Dominions, despite speculations before the war to the contrary, had declared war on Germany one after another and that they are bending their economic resources and manpower to the prosecution of the war seem, at first sight, to justify Churchill's assertion. But when we look a little closer into the nature of this "firm unity," we find nothing but the economic impoverishment of the British Empire, decline in the international position of Britain, loosening of the economic and financial ties linking the British Isles with the Dominions and other members of the Empire and the steady encroachment of the United States upon British territory and spheres of influence. Can Churchill deny these developments?

It is probably the intention of the British Government, in calling this conference, to assure the cooperation of the Dominions preliminary to the waging of a campaign to decide the issue of war. The undercurrent of the conference, as the American press has pointed out, is a desire on the part of Britain to maintain the unity of the British Empire on the basis of joint political and economic policies and the adjustment of relations with the United States.

An American magazine threatens: "It is not impossible for the United States to break up the British Empire" and thus sheds light on the true nature of the conference. The significance of the conference does not lie in any concrete matters that it may decide but on the changes that have come over the British Empire and the Empire's relations with the United States.

The main changes that have taken place within the British Empire since the outbreak of war are the epochal advance made in the industrialization of the Dominions and their conversion into creditor nations as regards Britain. These facts have encouraged nationalism, innate in each Dominion, and have resulted in the break of the British financial hold on these Dominions. Britain is reported to be intending to establish a preferential system based on the Ottawa Agreement but the relationship between a manufacturer-exporter nation and agricultural-producer nations or that between a creditor nation and debtor nations is not likely to form the basic relations within the British Empire as it has in the past. The Dominions will quite probably make use of their own shipping to shift their trade from Britain to the United States, instead of being content with remaining so many markets for British products. Thus, Britain may promise the establishment of a preferential system for the Dominions, but how much political cooperation can she look for from the Dominions on the strength of such a flimsy bait? It is also quite problematical whether such a die-hard policy of British Empire bloc economy can adjust itself to the high-handed American policy of international "free trade."

The increasing momentum of nationalism in the Dominions will no doubt engender their diplomatic independence. The unflinching attitude of neutrality maintained by Eire is eloquent testimony of the tendency of the Dominions to grow independent in their foreign relations which existed even before the outbreak of the war. The Canberra agreement recently concluded by Australia and New Zealand in disregard of London's wishes, the mutual aid pact signed between Australia and Canada, the alienation of Canadian sentiments from the Empire and the exchange of Ambassadors and Ministers between the Dominions and foreign countries—all these testify to the growing independence of the Dominions.

Neither the economic nor political problems of the British Empire, however, can be decided solely by the will of the Empire itself. No more could Britain impose her will upon the Dominions against theirs. On the part of the Dominions, they are definitely faced with the problem whether to maintain Empire unity or to gain the favor of the United States. The problems of the British Empire can no longer be decided in disregard of the wishes of the United States. From this we may gather the serious nature of the friction existing between Britain and the United States and the extent to which the once mighty empire on which the sun never set has declined.

TRAGEDY OF NUMBERS, AMERICAN STYLE

TOKYO SHIMBUN—An American prisoner of war recently captured on the southern front said, referring to the Japanese military spirit of pitting one against 10, "Why, then, we'll make it 11." This is a clear-cut statement of the American view which is that numbers is the key to victory.

It is clear, as the instance of this single American war prisoner shows, that American strategy is based on volume and numbers. So long as they are able to secure the volume of materials and strength of manpower they find necessary, their conviction of victory may be unshaken but it is all the more inevitable on that account that once they find that they are unable to secure the volume and numbers they require their war leadership is liable to be thrown into utter confusion.

As a matter of fact, the American military authorities have recently come to realize a serious bottleneck in their strategy of volume. They have become panic-stricken on realizing that their human resources are fast drying up.

According to the American weekly magazine, Time, a shortage of 100,000 men is being registered monthly in selective conscription so that a large-scale conscription of 1,000,000 will have been undertaken by July 1. According to Undersecretary of War Patterson, a new monthly conscription of 100,000 will be required after May in order to maintain the army strength at 7,700,000, and in order to carry out the naval program of 3,500,000 men, 300,000 each will have to be newly drafted in July and September.

The situation is now such that President Roosevelt has been forced to moan: "The real danger facing us is that we may not be able to supply the required number of trained men in time." Already having lost all their mobilization reserves on account of the failure of "father drafting," the United States army and navy must secure at least 250,000 from among the 1,805,000 workers between the age of 18 and 26 whose conscription has been postponed on account of their working in munition plants. It is clear, however, that the mobilization of such men will result in the breakdown of the war industry and the production of foodstuffs. Naturally, Paul McNutt, Chairman of the War Manpower Commission, and others violently opposed such a measure.

Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the National War Production Board, in fact, has declared: "A serious situation will arise with the iron and steel industry losing 42,000 workers in two months, while about one-third of the workers specially trained in the manufacture of radio arms will no longer be available."

So perplexing has the problem become that Roosevelt is reported to have disappeared saying that he was recuperating from illness, leaving the matter to the discretion of a specially-appointed committee. The gravity of the situation, when they must sacrifice even arms production in order to secure men for the army and navy, is obvious. Especially, when the Americans are relying so heavily on the strength of numbers, such a bottleneck is decidedly fatal. Their conviction of final victory is thus doomed to collapse. If, through this war, the United States will be able to contribute anything to the world, it is simply this lesson that those who inordinately rely on the strength of numbers must fall by the logic of numbers itself.

ENEMY'S COUNTER-OFFENSIVE IN THE PACIFIC

TOKYO SHIMBUN—The southern skies are the chief scenes of the enemy's counter-offensive. Behind the scenes the enemy's task forces are making frantic efforts aiming at acquisition of bases. The more exasperated and agitated the enemy grows over the existing situation, the greater chances will be afforded us to deal them a crushing blow. Such will be a most certain development. However, against the tenacity with which they are conducting their sorties we must be on our full and strict guard.

Yesterday's announcement by the Imperial Headquarters vividly tells such a situation. One of the developments under the situation, the announcement said, was that in the Hollandia area on the night of April 27 our Japanese Wild Eagles attacked the enemy's task force, destroying one of their cruisers and also a large-size warcraft which was most probably their aircraft carrier. Another of the developments, according to the same announcement, was that the Japanese Forces operating in the Truk Islands smashed another of the enemy's task forces. Crack units of the Japanese Forces at the Truk Islands and at the Mortlock Islands which met the enemy forces which came to bombard the islands on April 30 and May 1 smashed one of the enemy aircraft carriers and shot down 30 and odd enemy planes.

Thus, crack ground and air units of the Japanese Forces, in closest collaboration, displayed to the fullest extent the amazing skill of the strategic activity of the Imperial Forces. Great and profound is our gratitude for the gallant fighting being conducted constantly by officers and men of the Imperial Forces at the foremost front, but at the same time we feel ever more keenly the necessity of rightly looking at the present stage of developments in the war situation.

The enemy is now daringly advancing to the inner line of our Japanese South Sea Islands. Seeing the ulterior motives involved in those attempts, we must of necessity not ignore the furiousness with which they are pushing their counter-offensive. The enemy is probably even aiming at our Japanese mainland. Though the defense of our mainland has been quite securely established, we must endeavor to further consolidate our home front preparedness. For so doing we must realize on the Southern and Northern skies such a glorious march-past of our Army Wild Eagles as we beheld on the auspicious occasion of the Emperor's Birthday over the skies of Tokyo.

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New Guinea: Manokwari, Wewak, Madang, Alexis Haven.
Others: Hongkong, Bombay, London, New York.
Correspondents in the principal cities and towns throughout the world.

TOJO ENCOURAGES BUDDHIST LEADERS

Representatives of Higashi and Nishi Honganji Temples Visit Prime Minister

Representatives of both the Higashi and Nishi Honganji Temples were exhorted by Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo, when they visited his residence on Wednesday morning, to display fully in their daily lives a spirit of thorough understanding and compassion.

"It is human nature to become self-centered on occasions even with the best of us," declared Prime Minister Tojo. "But in order to attain the lofty aims of the War of Greater East Asia, and to realize the ideal of Hakko Ichiu, we must strive toward full understanding and compassion of the needs of others.

"The Japanese people, as the pivotal center for the advancement of the peoples of Greater East Asia, must at all times bear this in mind. I, too, am doing my humble best, and I pray that you will all exert your utmost."

Ever since the launching of the movement in September last year to rouse the 20,000,000 followers of the Shin sect and the 20,000 branch temples, monthly meetings had been held by the 80 heads of the religious affairs offices of the two divisions of the Honganji Temple for the purpose of bolstering the movement.

On the occasion of the eighth regular meeting on Wednesday, the Shin sect leaders paid a visit to Prime Minister Tojo previous to their meeting at the Higashi Honganji Temple in Tsukiji.

CEREMONY TO INSTALL KANNON IMAGES DECIDED

Gen. Koiso to Attend Special Rites at Sanctuary in Shiba Park Slated May 14

A special ceremony to install two Kannon images, one found in the trenches south of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Mausoleum in Nanking and the other sculptured by Choun Yamazaki, will be held at the Kannon Sanctuary in Shiba Park on May 14 at 10 a.m. in the presence of General Kuniaki Koiso, Governor-General of Chosen.

The Kannon image found by the Japanese Forces in China is one foot high and made of ivory. Since its discovery, it has been in the care of General Koiso.

With the setting of the ivory Kannon image side by side in the sanctuary with the one sculptured by the Japanese artist, the relations between Japan and China will be further consolidated through religious ties.

14 SHIPYARDS GIVEN PRIZE

All Contributed Toward Bolstering Shipbuilding Industry Last Year

Fourteen shipyards which contributed toward the bolstering of the shipbuilding industry during the last year were awarded the Department of Naval Materials and Technical Affairs Prize.

Those which were commended include the XX shipyards attached to the Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Hitachi Shipbuilding Company, Sannan Industrial Company, Sanko Shipbuilding Company, XX shipyard of the Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Nippon Heavy Industrial Company, Hitachi Engineering Works, Tokyo Ishikawajima Shipyard, Niigata Iron Works, Miyazaki Iron Works, Shinjo Motor Manufacturing Company, Akasaka Iron Works, Nagura Electric Machine Manufactory, and the XX Seikosha.

ICHIKAWA WILL SPEAK

To Stress Significance of Music in Greater East Asia

On the occasion of the 37th Friendship Concert to be held next Sunday, at 1 and 5 p.m., at the Kyoritsu Auditorium under the sponsorship of the Dai Toa Music Office, Hikotaro Ichikawa, former Japanese Minister to Iran, will give a talk stressing the significance of music in furthering understanding and friendship among the nations of Greater East Asia.

Featured on the day's program are several excellent numbers to be rendered by the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra under the baton of Koscak Yamada, with Miss Teruko Tsuji, soprano, as soloist.

Philippine Governors Named

Special

MANILA, May 1.—Modesto Farelan and Lieutenant-Colonel Mariano Castaneda were both inducted into office this morning as Governors of Ilocos Norte and Cavite Provinces respectively before President Jose P. Laurel at the Malacanan Palace.

For Italian Air Force

June Kanzaki, chief priest of the Kanzaki Shrine in Ibaraki Prefecture, visited the Italian Embassy at Mita, Shiba-ku, on Tuesday and presented a talisman to Colonel Omero Principini, Italian Charge d'Affaires, praying for the successful future of the Italian air force. Photo shows Colonel Principini (left) receiving the present from Mr. Kanzaki.

JAVA STRENGTHENS INDUSTRIAL SET-UP

Acting as Vital Supply Base In Exchanging Natural Products With Other Areas

Domei

DJAKARTA, May 1.—With the further facilitation of an exchange of natural products and raw materials with the other parts of the Southern Regions and with the realization of an increased production of foodstuffs and other agricultural products along with the stabilization of the prices of both unhulled and polished rice, Java will consolidate her wartime structure as a vital supply base.

Sugar, salt and tobacco make up the largest percentage of exports from Java to other parts of the Southern Regions particularly to Malai, Sumatra and Burma. By supplying Japan with manganese, rubber, cow-hide, castor beans, quinine and cocoa, Java is also contributing a great deal toward increasing her fighting strength. Exports of cow-hide to Japan are expected to increase greatly this year.

Java, on the other hand, imports coal, cement, palm oil and timber from Sumatra, and coal, dried fish and resin from South Borneo. Furthermore, cotton will be imported from Burma in the near future.

The increased production of foodstuffs and fiber is being speedily realized under the guidance of the Japanese Military Administration. In this connection, a special meeting was held in Djakarta on March 29, when impending issues relating to the expansion of agricultural production were discussed. On that occasion, a 17 per cent increase in the rice production this year was assured by the authorities concerned.

With the launching of such new enterprises as tea, coffee, and rubber cultivation as well as with the increased production of quinine, hemp, ramie and agricultural foodstuffs, the fighting strength of the Southern Regions has been greatly increased.

The prices of unhulled and polished rice were officially set in March by the headquarters of the Japanese Military Administration. In order to increase the farmers' income, the official price of unhulled rice was set at 45 to 50 per cent higher per 100 kilograms than that of last year. As for polished rice, whereas the price last year ranged from seven guilders and 90 cents to nine guilders, it was set at eight guilders and 75 cents per 100 kilograms in order to stabilize the livelihood of the consumers.

POTATOES TO BE GROWN ON DIET BUILDING LAWN

Work Started Wednesday— Prime Minister to Taste First Tubers in June

Neat squares of Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes and corn will dot the spacious lawn of the Diet Building grounds in a movement not to leave any cultivable land idle. The work on the first plot in the Diet grounds was tackled by 45 attendants of the Diet Building on Wednesday. Another plot of 100 tsubo will be dug up and planted by the end of May.

The first crop of early potatoes, expected in June and other products of the garden will be offered for use of the restaurant in the Diet Building and served first of all to Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo.

The amateur farmers are looking forward eagerly to the time when the Prime Minister will taste the results of their efforts in gardening.

Idle grounds in the three famous parks of Japan, the Kanazawa Kenroku-en, Okayama Koraku-en and the Mito Kairaku-en will also be tilled by the neighborhood and school children groups. Thus the parks will become not mere spots of pleasure but a real unit of "fighting Japan."

CEREMONY HELD TO FETE OPENING OF KINWU LINE

Domei

SHANGHAI, May 1.—The inauguration of traffic on the Kinwu line between Kintsao and Wuyi, a branch of the Chekiang-Kiangsi Railway, which had been completed some time ago, was celebrated on April 26 in the great square in front of Wuyi Station.

The line was started as the most important branch line of the Chekiang-Kiangsi Railway, whose construction had been achieved in April last year at a pace unprecedented in the world's annals of railway building. In little over 11 months since the first ties were laid, many difficulties have been overcome and the work completed at a record speed. Some 1,700,000 man-days have gone into the laying of the line.

Most of these workers are inhabitants of the communities along the line and they have dedicated themselves to the work with great enthusiasm and energy. The line has given access to the agricultural and livestock treasure trove of eastern Chekiang and to Wuyi, world-famous fluor-spar producing center of the world, which is regarded as bringing a great incentive to both agricultural and mining development.

Nippon Skipper, 2 Seamen Cited For Rescuing 119 Filipinos From Sinking Vessel Off P.I.

Domei

MANILA, April 28.—In recognition of the heroic rescue of 119 Filipinos from a sinking ship off Tacloban, Leyte Island, the Chief of Staff of the Imperial Japanese Army in the Philippines has given a certificate of merit to Captain Masuichi Matsui and seamen Masaichi Yoshimura and Genzo Masuda, all of whom are of the Daini Taizan Maru.

The rescue was made at noon April 23 this year when a Philippine sailing vessel ran aground off Tacloban due to high winds. With angry waves pounding the vessel it was on the verge of floundering.

Discovering the plight of the vessel, Captain Matsui attempted to put his ship out to rescue but due to the high winds and waves, it was impossible.

He then signalled his companion vessel anchored some distance off the shore, urging it to go to the rescue of the sinking ship. However, the reply was that although efforts were being made it was impossible to navigate the ship in the storm.

The Captain then took the only recourse and accompanied by seamen Yoshimura and Masuda dived into the angry sea carrying with them a rope of some 400 meters long. They managed to reach the floundering vessel and by using the rope rescued 119 Filipino crew members and passengers after six hours of desperate efforts.

The Captain and his crew were very modest about this affair as the grateful Filipinos overwhelmed them with praise for their bravery. "I only did what every Japanese would do under similar circumstances," the Captain declared.

THAILAND PLANNING IDEAL CAPITAL CITY

New Seat of Government at Petchabun to Be Modern In Every Respect

By PHROT PHUTTHINAN

Tokyo Correspondent for the Nikorn, Bangkok Chronicle and Suphab Satri, Bangkok, Thailand

Thailand has embarked on the construction of a new capital for the country. Petchabun, situated to the north of Bangkok, which has been selected as the site, will, in future, constitute the political hub of the country, leaving Bangkok to thrive as the great business and cultural Mecca it is today.

A small city to the north of Bangkok, in the central part of Thailand, Petchabun, whose meaning may be rendered in English as "Diamonds Aplenty," lies in the heart of an area abounding in natural resources, particularly agricultural. In ancient times it was one of the leading cities of Thailand. Unlike Bangkok, Petchabun boasts a mild and enjoyable climate and is an ideal health resort.

One of the reasons behind the Thai Government's decision to build a new capital at Petchabun was its desire to construct a modern city where the congestion and its many consequences that are to be seen in many large cities of the world that have grown up without any definite plans of construction could be avoided. Bangkok, lying in the midst of a flat, level area, the sanitary improvements that are essential for any model city could not be carried out there in the short space of time in which it was planned. Still another disadvanatge Bangkok has as a result of its location in a plain is the fact that it is subjected to floods. In recent years, it has been inundated twice and the natural barriers available to protect the place against such disasters are insufficient.

From all these points of view, Petchabun will prove to be an ideal location for Thailand's first city. But, by shifting the capital from Bangkok to Petchabun, it is not the intention of the Thai Government to see the importance of Bangkok decline. On the other hand, it is expected that the two centers will thrive as sister cities. Containing innumerable, invaluable Buddhist religious relics, Bangkok will continue to be the religious and cultural center.

The building of the new capital at Petchabun is also expected to improve and promote the communications system in the country. At present, a modern highway cuts the country from north to south, but this facility is not available from north to east. The building of the new capital is hoped to give impetus for speeding up such a road, with Petchabun as the starting point.

Speaking of Petchabun, very often the place is mistaken by foreigners for Petchaburi, another city situated south of Bangkok.

The plans for construction of the new capital of Thailand are being pushed vigorously. The ceremony of laying the foundation stone was held on April 23 in the presence of Prime Minister Field Marshal Phibun Songkhram, Lady Songkhram and other high dignitaries of the Thai Government. It is hoped that under the capable and efficient leadership of Prime Minister Phibun, the work will be soon completed. It has been reported that when the Foreign Ministry of the Thai Government is moved from Bangkok to the new capital, the Japanese Embassy also will move there. In that case, I am sure the envoy of our allied country will enjoy the pleasant and exhilarating climate of Petchabun.

TENNIS, BASEBALL BANNED FROM ALL PLAYGROUNDS

Education Ministry Puts More Stress on Marching, Shooting, Judo and Fencing

Training in the physical strength of Japanese youths in order to qualify them to participate in aerial warfare will be increased with the elimination of tennis and baseball games from all playgrounds.

In this connection, the Education Ministry issued instructions to universities, colleges and prefectural governors on Monday requesting the latter to further encourage marching, shooting, judo, and fencing and to prohibit tennis and baseball games.

All athletic meets hereafter must be conducted under the direction of the Education Ministry and physical exercises must be taken in parallel with manual labor.

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East Asia Round-Up

Burma Chinese Donate

Special

RANGOON, May 2.—Expressing heartfelt gratitude to the Japanese officers and men who are exerting their utmost for the prosperity of the Nanking Government hand-in-hand with the troops of the National Government of China, 2,000,000 Chinese residents in Burma donated 200,000 rupees to the Japanese Army authorities on Tenchosetsu as part of the fund to be used for the construction of aircraft.

Join Bose's Army

Special

KUALA PILAH, May 2.—The three younger brothers and two daughters of 50-year-old D. C. Chowmick, veteran Bengalese revolutionary leader, have enlisted in the Azad Hind Fauj. Mr. Chowmick was imprisoned by the British authorities in 1915 because of his revolutionary activities and was kept in jail until the end of World War I. Another of his brother, Jothmai, participated in the forward bloc movement under the leadership of Subhas Chandra Bose and died a martyr.

International in Structure

Special

DJAKARTA, May 2.—One model neighborhood system in Java is the 22nd "tonari-gumi" in Poerwokerto City, which is composed of four races; namely 14 Indonesian, five Eurasian, three Chinese families and a family of a Japanese national, who is the director of the local branch office of the Yokohama Specie Bank. Soellah Sadjat, principal of the national school, is the leader of the group.

Martino Made Chairman

Special

SAIGON, May 2.—The local branch of the Italian Fascist League yesterday named Mr. Martino as chairman for this year. The members pledged loyalty to the Mussolini Government and delivered speeches for the ultimate victory of the Tripartite Powers.

Donations Pouring In

Special

MANILA, May 2.—Contributions are pouring in from all parts of the country for the memorial fund to be used in the reconstruction of the Jose Rizal House at Calambra, Laguna Province.

Indian Soldiers Feted

Special

SHONAN, May 2.—Besides donating $1,000 to the patients' fund, a party of Indian ladies here yesterday paid a visit to the Indian National Army Hospital to comfort the recuperating soldiers. Headed by Mrs. K. R. Assoumull, the soldiers were entertained with food, music, songs and dances.

Labor Corps Formed

Special

TELOK ANSON, May 2.—Composed of members of the Peace Preservation Corps and other energetic youths of all nationalities, the Free Labor Corps was recently established in lower Perak and they will endeavor to help in the cultivation of foodstuffs.

More Capital Decided

Domei

KALGAN, May 2.—The Lungyen Iron Works, capitalized at ¥60,000,000 of which ¥49,000,000 is paid up, has decided to increase its capital by ¥120,000,000 to ¥180,000,000.

Women Department Set

Domei

SHONAN, May 2.—The Women Department of the Malai Welfare Association, organized by 350 Malai women here, will hold inaugural ceremonies on May 30. The formation of this body was proposed by Marquis Yoshichika Tokugawa, Supreme Adviser in Malai, last year and was brought to a successful realization through the efforts of Miss Miyoko Tsuchida of the Education Department of the Shonan Special Municipality.

Named Presiding Bishop

Domei

MANILA, May 2.—Rev. Enrique C. Sobrepena, prominent Filipino Protestant leader was unanimously elected first Presiding Bishop of the Evangelical Church in the Philippines at the first general assembly meeting held on April 29 at the United Church here.

Holding Athletic Meet

Domei

MANILA, May 2.—More than 10,000 Filipino laborers working in and around Manila will hold a laborers' athletic meet as the feature of Labor Day celebrations on May 6 at Rizal Stadium.

Money Deposits Soar

Domei

SHONAN, May 2.—Denoting the steady growth of thrift consciousness among all classes of Malais, public money deposits in various post office savings banks of Malai exceeded the $5,000,000 mark on April 21, it was revealed by the Postal Department.

Producing More Food

Domei

TAIPING, May 2.—The Grow-More-Food Campaign is being intensified in this district as Government employes of all ranks are devoting two hours on every Sunday to cultivate idle lands.

Forming Cooperative Body

Special

MANILA, May 2.—The San Pablo chapter of the Kalibapi Women's Auxiliary Service is organizing the Federation of Consumers' Cooperative Associations to serve all members of the Kalibapi in the city. The federation plans to manage the main stores in the city and about 70 others in the suburbs with a total capital of more than 50,000 pesos.

Managers End Training

Special

MANILA, May 2.—Future managers of 164 Consumers' Cooperative Associations who have been undergoing a two-week training course completed their studies on April 27. They are now awaiting official appointment from the mayor to organize consumers' cooperatives in their respective districts.

Aiding Food Campaign

Domei

MANILA, May 2.—The Y.M.C.A. has started a food production campaign and is cultivating large tracts of land in various parts of the city suburbs. It is also distributing 1,000 kilos of camote (sweet potatoes) free of charge to war-widows in Guadalupe every month.

Song Festival Held

Domei

MANILA, May 2.—The charity performances of the Philippine Song Festival was successfully held on April 30 at the Metropolitan Theater before a capacity crowd. Meanwhile, another brilliant performance was rendered by the Philippine opera group in the presentation of "Aida" the same day at the theater with Elsa Senila and Felicisimo Ocampo in the title roles.

Forming 'Tonari-Gumi'

Domei

DJAKARTA, May 2.—Formation of 6,458 neighborhood associations here and the election of officers will take place early in May. Neighborhood groups forming the smallest branch of the Djakarta Public Service Association will actively participate in the work of defense, rationing of materials, savings, increase production movement and health campaign.

Discuss Employment Issue

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE, May 2.—A meeting of the provincial superintendents of southern Celebes was held on April 25 and 26 to confer on the employment of native inhabitants for Government positions and also on the civil administration budget for this year.

Filming 'Tonari-Gumi'

Special

MALANG, May 2.—News cameramen of the Nippon Eiga Sha are now taking pictures of the "tonari-gumi" business in order to diffuse among the public a knowledge on how to carry on smoothly the neighborhood system.

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GEN. KOISO ARRIVES FOR OFFICIAL VISIT

Governor-General Stresses Important Role of Chosen as Source of Supplies

General Kuniaki Koiso, Governor-General of Chosen, accompanied by Kyoichi Kobayashi and Tokihiko Matsuzaka, secretaries to the Governor-General, arrived at Tokyo Tuesday afternoon. During his two weeks stay in Tokyo Governor-General Koiso will consult with the home government on various matters.

Upon arriving in Fukuoka, he hopefully commented on the rosy future of Chosen as an important supplier of foodstuffs and other natural resources.

Governor-General Koiso said, "At present, Chosen is exerting its utmost efforts to contribute to the war efforts by fully utilizing its abundant labor and natural resources, setting the goal of rice production at 26,000,000 koku for this year as against 23,350,000 koku of normal crop. We are hoping to make a large shipment to Japan Proper. As to other cereal products, Chosen is planning to produce 20,000,000 koku whereas the annual production has been 16,000,000 koku."

"Chosen is also rich in underground resources," he continued, "Industrialization of iron, coal and other metal products is being undertaken by utilizing its abundant electric power.

"With the recent promulgation of the conscription law in Chosen, those who have passed the physical examinations are undergoing 40-hour training a week since May 1 and I am sure that they will prove worthy of Japanese soldiers upon entering the barracks."

Rites Held for War Dead

Joint funeral services for the late Rear-Admiral Kiyoto Kagawa, other officers and men of the Kure Naval Station were solemnized on Wednesday according to Buddhist rites at the Kure Naval Station. The function was attended by Admiral Naokuni Nomura, Commander-in-Chief of the Kure Naval Station, other naval officers and members of the bereaved families.

Ogura Holds Talks

Domei

SHANGHAI, May 3.—Masatune Ogura, Supreme Economic Adviser to the National Government of China, who arrived here on April 25, conferred with the local Japanese authorities, Central China Railway Company, Shanghai Chamber of Commerce, Chinese Maritime Customs House, Central Reserve Bank of China and others.

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TOKYO, THURSDAY, MAY 4, 1944

The Meaning of the Cultural Award

Six more eminent scientists and scholars of Japan were recipients of singular honors a few days ago on the occasion of the birthday of His Majesty the Emperor when they were granted the highest Imperial decoration of the realm in the field of learning, the Cultural Medal. The honored savants were Dr. Kiyoshi Shiga; Dr. Kinjiro Okabe, professor at Osaka Imperial University; Dr. Naoyoshi Kano, professor emeritus of Kyoto Imperial University; and three professors emeritus of Tokyo Imperial University, Drs. Aikitsu Tanakadate, Ryokichi Inada and Junjiro Takakusu.

The achievements of these distinguished savants are incomparable in the field of pure science and scholarship. Dr. Shiga who is renowned for the discovery of the dysentery germ which bears his name is also credited with the successful preparation of preventive serums and serum-sensitized vaccines. He is also one of science's foremost pathblazers in the field of chemotherapy. Dr. Okabe's contributions include the theory and application of ultra-short waves and the generation of micro-waves by means of magnetrons, studies which have stimulated world-wide researches along the same lines. Dr. Inada, who is president of the Nippon Medical Association, is one of the greatest authorities on internal medicine in this country, his investigations carrying him from the study of Weil's disease, beri-beri, and influenza to other infectious diseases of obscure origin; while Dr. Tanakadate is famous for his studies in geophysics, particularly terrestrial magnetism. In the field of literary scholarship, Dr. Kano is one of the greatest Chinese language scholars of this country while Dr. Takakusu ranks among the world's celebrated authorities on Sanscrit and Buddhism.

The conferment of the Cultural Medal upon these six men, which has increased the number of recipients of this Imperial award to twenty-six, bespeaks not only of the inventiveness, scientific genius, and creative scholarship of the Japanese people but also of the profound appreciation in this country of the importance of cultural values even in time of war. The fact that none of these recipients of the Cultural Medal are engaged in research on subjects immediately associated with the prosecution of the war is a shining manifestation of this nation's broad-minded, and far-sighted devotion to pure research and disinterested scholarship.

In a broader sense, the conferment of the award reflects the prominent consideration given to the cultural aspects of life by the Imperial House as an integral part of Japan's national policy. The universalization of the benefits of advanced science and intellectual enlightenment—a policy so tangibly demonstrated in the establishment of numerous educational and scientific research facilities throughout Greater East Asia—has long been the cherished objective of this nation. In granting benign recognition to the zealous efforts of the scientists and scholars of Japan again this year, the Imperial House has revealed the broad humanitarian principles underlying the national policy of this nation.

'The Second Front Against the Neutrals'

"The Second Front Against the Neutrals" is the title of a recent article appearing in the Portuguese periodical Esfera. The title itself is an indication of the reaction which recent Anglo-American action has caused in neutral countries. If America and Britain thought that they could coerce the neutral countries into supporting their war efforts, they must now realize that the only result has been to alienate the neutrals more than ever. The Esfera discloses clearly how all disinterested third parties who have been made the innocent and unwilling victims must feel toward Anglo-American ruthlessness.

Examining the recent voluminous propaganda concerning the threatened establishment of a second front, the Esfera maintains that Britain and the United States have been most hesitant to carry out the project because of their fear of the tremendous casualties and losses of material which it would entail. Instead of a military second front in France, Britain and the United States have actually opened up instead a diplomatic second front directed against the neutral states, it concludes.

This second front against the neutrals, argues the Esfera, can be seen from a long list of outrageous attacks which Britain and the United States have recently made against various neutral states. Among them are, first, the slashing criticisms of the Vatican's policy of neutrality and the attempts to make the Pope depart from his attitude by showering bombs on Rome, on Vatican territory, and on Castel Gandolfo and other Church property.

Another example is the pressure on Spain in the form of diplomatic intervention and economic reprisals. The sinking of the Spanish ship "San Sebastian" was undoubtedly perpetrated because of Spain's adherence to her neutral attitude.

As all Anglo-American efforts to force Turkey to throw in her lot with their side have failed so far, a British torpedo was fired at a Turkish vessel in Turkish waters.

As Switzerland likewise obstinately maintained her neutrality, a part of the picturesque, historic town of Schaffhausen was deliberately destroyed by American bombs.

These incidents, the Esfera concludes, prove that Britain and the United States are striving to extend the war to countries which have thus far managed to preserve their political independence. The fact that the Anglo-Americans are in such a hurry to carry the war to these countries and so desperate as to resort to such unheard of measures indirectly prove that that time is working against them and in favor of Germany.

Desperate indeed must be the plight of Britain and the United States if they must pursue their reckless course despite the reactions, such as the Esfera article, which that course is invoking. Certainly principles, legality, the goodwill of neutrals must mean nothing to the Anglo-Americans who have been reduced to an orgy of blind but impotent fury against innocent by-standers.

Live and Evil

Spell the word "live" backward, and it turns out to be "evil." To draw from the anagram any pessimistic or optimistic conclusion is as futile and trivial as to infer, as did once a curious philologist, that the Latin language could not have been related to the Italian inasmuch as the two are orthographically opposed, "Lati(n)" being just the reverse of "Ital(y)." Why should I then take pains to discourse on "live" and "evil," when the relation between the two words is so trivial?

My answer is perhaps equally trivial. Life becomes an evil, when it is lived in a reverse order. Life has a regular course to run, though none knows at the beginning what his particular course may be like. He is only guided from day to day, cheerfully accepting each burden as it falls on his shoulders, and thankfully fulfilling each duty as it comes nearest to him. We should not reverse the order and begin to live at the end of our life by merely dreaming of possibilities or else fretting over the future. To "live" we must begin with Alpha but to start from Omega is "evil."—From Editorial Jottings by Dr. Inazo Nitobe.

A Year Ago Today

May 4, 1943

Britain received a serious shock upon hearing the report of Donald Nelson, Chairman of the United States War Production Board, that the production of war necessities in the United States is approaching its maximum limit, as Britain has solely depended upon the productivity of the United States.

* * *

Sung Mei-ling has arrived in Washington and entered the White House as the guest of President Franklin Roosevelt. Indications are that Mrs. Chiang Kai-shek, taking advantage of the presence of Lieutenant-General Joseph W. Stilwell, Commander-in-Chief of the American Army in Chungking and India, and Major-General Claire Chennault, Commander-in-Chief of the American 14th Air Force in Chungking, returned to plead once more with Roosevelt for aid to Chungking.

* * *

A bill for appropriating $1,422,000,000 in order to obtain, repair and build 1,000,000 tons of boats for landing purposes was presented to the Senate by David Walsh, Chairman of the Senate Naval Committee.

* * *

A further extension of labor mobilization was announced by British Labor Minister Ernest Bevin. The British Government has decided to mobilize men up to the age of 50 and this step is said to have been adopted in order to recruit young workers to military services. Women will also be mobilized up to the age of 45 to be employed in important war industries in full-time or part-time work.

* * *

Following the elevation of the Brazilian legation in Chungking to the status of an embassy from April 27, the Chungking legation in Brazil will shortly be raised to the rank of an embassy, it was announced by the Brazilian Government. A new commercial pact will also be concluded between the two governments to replace a similar pact that was signed between the two nations in 1881.

Cordell Hull on America's Foreign Policy

By Japonicus

I
Atlantic Charter

It seems that skepticism is increasing in America as to what she is fighting for. Such slogans as: "Remember Pearl Harbor," "Japan's ambition to conquer the world," "The menace of Nazi Germany to the United States," which have assiduously been circulated by her leaders, have apparently ceased to attract any considerable section of the American people. They have begun to doubt if the Atlantic Charter, as a declaration of British-American war aims, had not been thrown aside by America's official behavior regarding neutrals, the French Committee for National Liberation, the Badoglio regime, Polish and other boundary questions, and the disposition of enemy countries. In order to remove the growing popular suspicions the State Department published on March 21 a brief memorandum enumerating 17 points as constituting the basis of the United States foreign policy. And again to amplify and explain them in more concrete terms, Mr. Hull delivered a nation-wide radio speech on April 9. Both the memorandum and Mr. Hull's address itself being rather vague, they have failed to pacify the public disquietude. Thus, despite the wishes of Mr. Roosevelt's government, the United States foreign policy will be one of the major issues of the forthcoming presidential campaign.

In his introductory remarks Mr. Hull quotes a dictum of Justice Wendell Holmes that a page of history is worth a volume of logic. This has suggested to our mind an afterthought that if Messrs. Roosevelt and Hull had been endowed by Nature with the semi-oriental wisdom of the Prince of American jurists, America and the world might have been spared this tragic bloodshed. If, instead of thinking in terms of dichotomy and classifying the nations of the world into aggressor and peace-loving types, they had watched the international political situation with a Holmsian philosophic vision, they would certainly not have followed the dangerous path of European intervention. If, instead of presenting to the Japanese Government on November 27, 1941, a set of abstract and a priori formulae in reference to the complex situation in East Asia, they had possessed the sagacity to reflect with a deeper insight on the destiny of Asiatic nations, the European conflagration might have been prevented from spreading to the Pacific Ocean.

One of the striking features of Mr. Hull's address is that he virtually declared the scrapping of the Atlantic Charter. In a previous paper on the Pacific Charter, we indicated that the so-called Atlantic Charter was not a charter in the sense that the Magna Carta was a charter but that it was a declaration of Anglo-American common policies based on sheer expediency and always subject to changes according to the requirements of the moment. The gullible demos everywhere who fell a victim to the illusory notion that the Charter expressed certain fixed principles solemnly sworn to by the United Nations, have suffered a brusque disillusionment through the action of America and Britain in palpably violating them. We watched with extreme interest how Mr. Hull would defend the position of his government. He resorts to the old familiar technique of lawyers: "bene distinguere"—a respectable art in conformity with the precepts of Thomas Aquinas. "The Charter is an expression of the fundamental objectives to which we and our allies are directing our policies . . . . It is not a code of law from which detailed answer to every question can be distilled by a painstaking analysis of its words and phrases." What he means is that the document is not to be compared, for instance, to the Bill of Rights in the United States Constitution, of which every word and phrase has been subjected to painstaking analyses by the Nine Old Men. Its principles may be disregarded by Washington and London in the light of their "fundamental objectives" of crushing their enemies for good and of establishing their hegemony. In other words, Mr. Hull through a subtle shifting of the implicit major premise of the Charter has given the world to understand that the Atlantic Charter is not to be taken seriously. It is no wonder, therefore, that his statement has caused widespread dismay among America's own allies as well as among neutral countries.

In relation to a similar declaration by the British Prime Minister, Dorothy Thompson had previously blurted out, "Churchill buried the Atlantic Charter. Since our President, the co-author, has not taken up the issue, we are taking it that abandonment of the Charter is an established fact. The presumption of the Atlantic Charter is that its basic principles apply to all—to victor and vanquished alike." What little faith the eminent commentator might have had in the honest intention of the Presidential co-author has, we suppose, been completely removed by Mr. Hull's statement. But Dorothy and others who have been disillusioned have only themselves to blame for having understood the Charter as being something in the nature of the Magna Carta or the Bill of Rights.

Contemporary JAPANESE POEMS

BY ASATARO MIYAMORI

Toshiko Tomioka

A regular contributor to the magazine "Writers of Short Poems."

Orion and Soldier

Samuzora ni Orion Seiza Kagayakeri
Hei to nariyuku Mago shi omohoyu.

Orion shines brilliantly
Up in the winter skies;
My grandson starting as a warrior
Conspicuous looms in mine eyes.

Morihide Hamada

A regular contributor to the poetry magazine "The Water-Jar."

Our Firm-Minded Women

Bui nomi wo Ani hokorame ya Ko wo otto wo
Sasagete omina ra Mayu ugoku nashi.

We should not feel proud only of
Our warriors' peerless gallantry;
Mark that our women give their sons
And husbands to the Empire willingly.

Hideko Hayashi

A regular contributor to the poetry magazine "The Water-Jar."

Moonbeams in Mosquito-Net

Waga nemuru Kaya ni todokite Tsukikage ga
Nanameni kugiru Meian wa yoshi.

How beautifully is divided,
Into two oblique sections dark and bright,
The interior of my mosquito-net
By the streaming-in brilliant moonlight!

Gyofu Soma (1883-)

An outstanding poet and author of numerous literary books.

The Radiant Eyes of Warriors

Masurao no Idetatsu kiwa no Kagayakeru
Hitomi ni aite Tamerai mo nashi.

Mine eyes meeting the radiant eyes
Of warriors starting to chastise the enemy,
I felt not the least shade
Of fear and hesitancy.

Fruits of Wisdom

To arrive at perfection, a man should have very sincere friends or inveterate enemies; because he would be made sensible of his good or ill conduct, either by the censures of the one or the admonitions of the other.—Diogenes.

* * *

If anyone tells you a person speaks ill of you, do not make excuse about what is said, but answer: "He was ignorant of my other faults else he would not have mentioned these alone."—Epictetus.

* * *

When the ancients said a work well begun was half done, they meant to impress the importance of always endeavoring to make a good beginning.—Polybius.

* * *

The most indispensable qualification of a cook is punctuality. The same must be said of guests.—B. Savarin.

NEW ASIATIC CULTURE TO BENEFIT MANKIND

Evil Vestiges of Enemy Influence Must Be Eradicated

By HIDEO TANABE
(From the Toa Bunka Ken)

Of the five principles of the Joint Declaration adopted by the Assembly of the Greater East Asiatic Nations, one article declares that mutual respect of one another's tradition should be assured and the culture of Greater East Asia should be elevated. This means that the culture of Greater East Asia shall be the traditional Oriental culture of the region.

In considering the art, music and dramas of Greater East Asia, the following two points are of special importance: we should first examine them to see whether or not they are truly Oriental in foundation, or whether they possess some evils which require rectification; and secondly, we should create new art, music, and drama which shall run horizontally among the nations of Greater East Asia.

In examining the existing art, music and drama we must search out elements of our Anglo-American enemies, and determine whether or not they are causing racial decadence by their very nature. It may be said in general that the cultures of those peoples who have been exploited and oppressed by the enemy nations are not always wholesome. In order to improve them, therefore, it will be necessary to eradicate this undesirable influence.

Must Be Reformed

As an example, I take the case of Java which has a popular song called "Coronchon." There are two versions of this music, the old and the new. The old "Coronchon" came from Europe by way of the Netherlands and was a popular song at the beginning of the 20th century, while the modern jazz version was imported from the United States. The old "Coronchon" has become Javanized in the course of time. It contains poisonous elements of the enemy with its sentiment of moral decadence and must be radically reformed.

The cultural factors of the Philippines are mostly either American or Spanish, the former being modern and the latter old, and both should be given a careful consideration.

As for the reform of the cultures of peoples of Greater East Asia it must be noted that the reform itself should be carried on by each people concerned, though there should be general cooperation among the peoples.

The second important problem is the creation of a common art, music and drama for the entire region of Greater East Asia. The present War has offered us an excellent opportunity for Asiatic unity; and we are determined to advance as a single body. The peoples of Greater East Asia are no longer isolated from one another, for they now constitute a huge and single mass. There can be, and should be, a common art, music and drama.

Common Culture in West

Through active communication from olden times, European nations carried on mutual exchange of ideas, which resulted in their common culture. Their music was international in nature. For instance, the music of Mozart was appreciated by Germans, Frenchmen and Englishmen alike. A similar phenomenon will be manifested in Greater East Asia.

But in this connection, there is one point of vital importance. I refer to the misunderstanding concerning universal art, music and drama. Some internationalists—and I regret there are many of them in the sphere of music—mistake the music of the West as that of whole mankind and would adopt it for entire Greater East Asia. Although Western art, music and drama have many outward elements that may be adopted by us, in their fundamental spirit they are not necessarily so desirable as to make their adoption advisable.

The common culture of all the peoples of Greater East Asia must originate from their consensus of opinion. Thus, the cultural forces of the masses of Greater East Asia will be consolidated and become immortal.

Those who are in charge of the advancement of cultural life in Japan must exert themselves to contribute to the enhancement of the cultural work of the peoples of the common prosperity region.

We must first of all devote ourselves to the study of our classical art, music and drama for the purpose of finding our own points of merits. We should also find similar points of merit in those of other peoples. Further we should make a synthesis of these good points in order to create a still higher artistic culture by which we can enrich mankind.

Whither Latin America?

Unscrupulous U.S. Behavior Gives Rise to Unrest, Social Degradation and Inflation

By HISAO IKEYAMA
(From the Meiho Hyoron)

Two phrases are shunned in America today. One is the "Greater East Asia Common Prosperity Region" and the other "Latin America." The latter, after long, free use, is being discarded in favor of the high-sounding "Pan-America" or "Pan-American Good Neighbors." The obvious intention is to erase the conception of the term "Latin America" and all its associations. But is Latin America, after all, a frail entity fated to servitude to the Northern Colossus? Is Latin America condemned to the tragedy of suicide when the War of Greater East Asia is being fought to enable all peoples each to have its proper status?

Under ordinary circumstances, Latin America today should be in the enjoyment of an age of splendor—the fourth era in its progress. The first era was the time when the land was unknown to the footprints of the whites and the aboriginal inhabitants cherished a culture of their own and lived in modest happiness. It was an age of peaceful slumber.

Invaders Broke Slumber

The slumber was broken by adventurers from the Iberian peninsula armed with firearms and who kept on grabbing the riches of the new world for 300 years. It was the age of colonization, of selfish greed.

The march of time, however, inspired the inhabitants with a fervor for independence. One country after another fought for and won independence, although the new-born nations continued to suffer the after-effects for a long time. This was the third era, a formative stage.

Nearly a century passed. These nations had now reached maturity, physically and mentally. They realized with pride that both their land—their mothers—and their fathers who had come from southern Europe were possessed of traditions and cultures unique to themselves.

It was around the time of the last European War that these young nations, standing firm on their national consciousness, entered upon a new career the fourth stage in their progress, to carve out a bright future. But the new age of promise was short lived. It was soon eclipsed by the specter of the plunderer from the north.

When Roosevelt in the early days of his tenure made a show of loosening his grip on Cuba, Haiti and other Central American countries, he did so as a gesture to beguile the countries across the Caribbean Sea, which by then had been turned into an American lake. The lethal sword of the American brand whose efficacy had been tested in California, Panama, Hawaii and the Phillippines was now being pointed at the young sheep of Latin America, draped in the brocade of the Pan-American good neighbor policy. Stripped of its veneer of verbiage, the policy was Machiavellism of the blackest order, a formula for throwing the good neighbors into disorder, unrest, degeneration and decay.

At Mercy of Meddler

Many of the Latin American countries are similarly circumstanced, with the result that disputes, particularly border disputes, are liable to occur. Such a situation offers a suitable ground for American maneuvers. An issue arises. At once Washington steps in, manipulates the disputants, now siding with one and now with the other, and drags both into helpless tangles till they find themselves entirely at the mercy of the meddler.

Unscrupulous is America's recourse to her plutocratic power. Bribes are palmed off on whomever she may, officials, military men, statesmen, with or without pretext. Political parties, public bodies and press organs, Rightist or Leftist, are lavishly greased as long as they remain compliant. The consequence is domestic unrest and social degradation to the malignant delight of Uncle Sam. Under the fair name of economic aid or investments in industrial development, the devil exchanges his super-abundant paper notes for the victims' precious resources, bringing on the inevitable disaster of inflation.

A bogey of German and Japanese territorial ambitions on South America is held up in order to stress the need for the so-called joint defense. The Lend-Lease inducement is flaunted to intensify mutual suspicion, unrest, estrangement. Slanderous, inflamatory propaganda against the Japanese and German residents is persistently resorted to, while subterranean activities by the Jewry are assiduously aided and abetted with a view to an American monopoly of rights in trade and commerce.

When, with the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the devil from the north threw off his mask and came out into the open, the Latin American nations, except Argentina and Chile, found themselves inextricably in his clutches. Under duress, they took unjust measures one after another against the Japanese and German nationals. The American duress did not end there. These Latin American countries were forced to commit many more acts which seemed excessive and even unnecessary, so that they might eventually have an "accomplice" psychology and follow the principal to the last.

Retribution in Store

So far so good for Uncle Sam. Then Chile succumbed. Even Argentina, traditionally anti-American and who had been the most stoutly defiant, has finally yielded. This spells a greater success. But it is too early yet for America to celebrate the success. A severe retribution is in store for her.

Pan-Americanism or Good Neighborliness, so called, is based on the fact that the Americas are a contiguity of land. Well, if contiguity of land alone could produce good neighborliness, Western historians of the past would not have had to say, "Human history is a record of wars." Contiguity of land, indeed, was the cause for many wars in the past. Good neighborliness must be based on something loftier,—"contiguity of spirit," so to speak, which is sadly lacking in the "Pan-American solidarity." And is it any wonder that "spiritual contiguity" is wholly unachievable in the case of the two Americas?

Numerous elements of insoluble incompatibility persist between them. First and foremost, they are of entirely different racial stocks. The former are, for the most part, Anglo-Saxons and the latter Latins. They have different religious creeds, Protestant and Catholic. The Anglo-Saxons are cool and business-like; the Latins warm-hearted and courteous. The former are argumentative and self-assertive; the latter are averse to argument and emotional. The contrast is between logic and sentiment, between craftiness and good nature. The former think nothing of, nay, delight, in hurting other's pride and in arrogant behavior; the latter, at all times, make much of pride and have a violent dislike for impudence. The one is a profound believer in materialism; the other still keeps sight of the nobleness of spiritual culture and has a yearning for a world of spiritualism. The contrast is between self-conceit and a modesty that longs for all that is good and beautiful. To the former, today is the starting point for tomorrow; to the latter it is the sorrow of farewell for yesterday. The one is fond of buoyant music, the other will hum melancholy tunes. These and many other conspicuous differences in their traits are clearly manifest in their languages, in their expression and deportment, in their ways of thinking, in their modes of living and even in their business methods.

Unmasked Uncle Sam

Of all this the United States was fully aware. She knew that unless she proceeded with circumspection, opposite results would come. But, after all, "Who cares!" was her attitude. "We will push through by the strength of sheer volume, before which racial traits and the like would retreat soon enough," she complacently believed. If it had not been for the War of Greater East Asia, America might have had her way. The sacred campaign hastened the unmasking of the Northern Colossus.

There is no doubt that today the Latin Americans, with their delicate sensitiveness, are learning a great deal to their dismay. What is this pan-American policy, after all? The question must be in every mind. The American military bases all around them must have shown them that the menace from the Atlantic and Pacific, dinned into their ears, was after all a bugbear of American making and that the real menace is in the north. Is the United States guaranteeing Latin America's welfare in its wartime life? To have to allow their precious resources to be wrested from them without raising a murmur of protest—such has been the price for having been inveigled into the anti-Axis camp. Gone are their sovereignty and independence. Not their own State Ministers and Governors, but the American Ambassadors know what is going to happen to the country tomorrow.

If these actualities did not spur them to a resolve to re-build Latin America, what else would? Argentina's tragic yielding will serve to intensify this resolve. Already, one Latin American country after another is dashing forward toward carrying out the aspiration. The spectacle is part of the picture of the emancipation of mankind which the War of Greater East Asia will inevitably bring about.

America's inordinate ambition must be crushed. The building up of Greater East Asia must be consummated at all cost. What the War of Greater East Asia will ultimately bring will be happiness and contentment for all the peoples of the world, the Latin Americans not excepted.